



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NOTES FROM MYCOLOGICAL LITERATURE. III.

W. A. KELLERMAN.

ANNALES MYCOLOGICI EDITI IN NOTITIAM SCIENTIAE MYCOLOGICAE UNIVERSALIS. Early in January 1903, the first number of a new periodical headed as above will appear, which proposes dealing thoroughly with the cultivation and furtherance of Mycological Science. So states a circular notice just received from H. Sydow, Berlin, W., Goltz str. 6., Germany. The periodical will be issued every other month; the size about 640 pp. per year; the price 25 Marks. At present only one North American and two French Mycological periodicals are published. We welcome the appearance of the fourth journal devoted to this widening field of botanical science. *Annales Mycologici* will contain in the main original "mycological articles of the first class," list of latest literature, critical reviews, etc.

A PLEA BY PROFESSOR UNDERWOOD FOR THE CONCENTRATION of the energy of Mycological Clubs and of isolated individuals on a limited number of genera, say *Boletus*, *Boletinus*, *Coprinus*, *Lactarius*, *Russula*, *Hygrophorus*, *Lentinus*, and *Marasmius*, was made in the January No. of *Torrey*, pp. 1-2 (1902), which it is to be hoped was numerously heeded during the year, and that abundant success may induce a continuation in the same line the next season.

NO END TO THE NEW HIGHER FUNGI — Prof. Peck, the veteran American Agaricologist, describing fourteen new species in the *Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club*, 29:69-74, Feb., 1902.

IN NO GROUP OF PLANTS IS CAREFUL STUDY IN THE FIELD SO necessary as with Mushrooms, says F. S. Earle, in *Torrey* (2:2-4, Jan. 1902); and besides valuable suggestions for the beginner and amateur Prof. Earle gives a commendable description blank.

BACTERIUM TRUTTAE, A NEW SPECIES pathogenic to Trout, is described by M. C. Marsh in *Science*, 16:706-7, 31 Oct., 1902. The organism was obtained from diseased brook trout and stands in specific causal relation to the disease; found only in domesticated or aquarium fish, never in wild trout from the natural waters. It is not pathogenic to warm-blooded animals.

C. A. J. OUDEMANS AND C. J. KONIG HAVE PUBLISHED a *Prodrome d'une Flore Mycologique obtenue par la culture sur Geletine préparée de la terre humeuse du S'panderswoud, près Bussuns*, in *Achives Néerlandaises des Sciences exactes et naturelles*. Forty-five species are figured — 8 *Mucoraceae*, 3 *Sphaeropsideae*, 34 *Mucedineae* — on 33 colored plates. Thirty-one of the species are new with Latin diagnoses by Oudemans.

THE NIDULARIACEAE OF NORTH AMERICA are monographed by V. S. White, Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, 29: 251-280, 5 pl. May 1902. *Cyathia* replaces the generic name *Cyathus*; a key to the eleven North American species is given; one species and one variety are new. *Crucibulum vulgare* Tol. (1844) the only species of this genus is to be called *C. crucibuliforme* (Scop.) White. *Nidula*, a new Genus is proposed; under it two species and one variety are given; the variety and one species are new. *Granularia* (Roth, 1791) replaces the generic name *Nidularia* (Fr. and Nord., 1817-18); a key to the three species is given; two of the species are new. A table showing the known distribution of the species is included.

AS ANIMAL MYCOPHAGISTS W. A. Murrill lists (Torreya, 2:25-6. Feb. 1902) a large sphingid larva (Virginia) — feeding on *Polyporus flavovirens*; red, or "pine," squirrel of Alaska in the region west of the Yukon River — living on [seeds of *Picea alba* and] mushrooms (three kinds of *Agarics* noticed) which they place in forks of branches, etc., visiting their collections every day in the winter for a meal.

QUITE EXTENDED "SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES ON THE Erysiphaceae," by Ernest S. Salmon, are published in the Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, 29:1-22, 83-109, Jan. and Feb. 1902. A considerable amount of further material has enabled the author "to continue the study of critical forms of several species; to investigate many cases of the reported occurrence of a species on an unusual host plant; and to extend the geographical range and add further hosts for many species. Several recent important papers are also critically reviewed, followed by a bibliography of 89 references, a host index, and a species index.

THE OHIO FUNGI EXSICCATI, the labels to the specimens of which contain a reprint of the original descriptions besides the customary data, is being issued by W. A. Kellerman, Ohio State University. Five fascicles, average of 20 specimens each, have been distributed, according to statement in *Journal of Mycology*, 8:167. Oct. 1902.

A PHYTOPATHOLOGICAL STUDY OF CANKER GROWTH on *Abies balsamea* in Minnesota by Alexander P. Anderson is reported in the Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, 29:23-34. 2 pl. Jan. 1902. The cause of the disease was found to be *Dasyscypha resinaria* (Cooke & Phil.) Rehm., a species hitherto found in North Wales and in Hungary.

NOTES ON THE AMANITAS of the Southern Appalachians is the title of an eight-page pamphlet, author H. C. Beardslee, publisher Lloyd Library, devoted to the subgenus *Amanitopsis*. It contains a key to the seven species — *vaginata*, *baccata*, *farin-*

osa, strangulata, pubescens, nivalis, muscaria var. coccinea; descriptions and critical notes, occurrence, etc.; also three plates illustrating *A. baccata*, *A. strangulata*, and *A. muscaria* var. *coccinea*.

FIGURES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF SEVEN new species of *Puccinia* are published by W. H. Long Jr. in the Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, 29:110-16, Feb. 1902.

HERMANN VON SCHRENK NOTICES BRIEFLY (Botanical Gazette, 34:65. July, 1902) a root rot of apple trees caused by *Thelephora galactina* Fr., and promises an extended account of the occurrence and growth of the latter before long.

AN EXCELLENT ACCOUNT BY L. R. JONES, of a Soft Rot of Carrot and other vegetables, caused by *Bacillus carotovorus* Jones, is given in the An. Rep. Vt. Agr. Exp. Sta. 1899. A three-page summary precedes the extended article, under the subheads: Occurrence and character of the disease; Pathogenesis; Morphological characters; and Physiological characters. A preliminary report and the publication of *Bacillus carotovorus* Jones n. sp. was printed in the Centralblatt für Bakteriologie, Parasitenkunde u. Infektions-Krankheiten, Zweite Abt. 7:12-21, 61-68, 5 and 26 January, 1901.

THE DESTRUCTIVE FUNGUS, *PENICILLIUM DIGITATUM*, ATTACKS ONLY CITROUS FRUITS, as stated by C. W. Woodworth under the title of "Orange and Lemon Rot," California Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 139:1-12,, February, 1902.

A PRELIMINARY LIST OF MAINE FUNGI, by Percy LeRoy Ricker (pp. 1-87, April, 1902), contains 1136 species. The arrangement of the orders and families is that of Saccardo's Sylloge, the genera and species arranged alphabetically. It is prefaced with a historical sketch, list of works treating of the Maine species, general characters and classification of Fungi; and supplemented with an index to genera and an index to hosts.

ERIKSSON'S WORK ON THE TIMOTHY RUST.—An interesting article by Jakob Eriksson (Oefversigt af Kongl. Vetenskaps-Akademiens Förhandlingar 1902. N:o. 5) having the title, "Ist der Timotheengrasrost eine selbständige Rostart oder nicht," recalls his infection experiments in 1891-3 as a result of which the species *Puccinia phlei-pratensis* Er. & Hen. was established (1894), and details numerous additional experiments made in 1895-1900. This species has almost completely lost its power to infect Barberry. It is found occasionally (in experimentation) on *Festuca elatior*, Oats, Rye, and *Phleum michelii*. Eriksson includes it in the category of Rust species "nicht scharf fixiert," of which he has listed also the following: "*Puccinia graminis* f. sp. *Tritici* auf *Triticum vulgare* (*Hordeum vulgare*, *Secale*

cereale und *Avena sativa*); *P. triticina* auf *Triticum vulgare* (und *Secale cereale*); *P. bromina* auf *Bromus mollis*, *B. arvensis* etc. (und *Secale cereale*); und *P. agropyrina* auf *Triticum repens* (*Secale cereale* und *Bromus arvensis*). Zu derselben Kategorie wäre auch in Folge des oben mitgetheilten *P. Phleipratensis* auf *Phleum pratense*, *Festuca elatior* (*Phleum michelii*, *Avena sativa* und *Secale cereale*) zu rechnen." Referring again to the peculiarities of this species the following conclusion is recorded, namely, that perhaps "*P. phlei*—*pratensis* ursprünglich aus *P. graminis* entstanden sei, und dass sie sich allmählich auf dem seit langer Zeit im Grossen gebauten gewöhnlichen Timotheengrass zu einer selbständigen Art differenziert habe, selbständig insofern, dass sie die ursprüngliche aecidienerzeugende Fähigkeit verloren, die innere Natur jedoch so beibehalten habe, dass sie, wenn auch schwierig, auf den Hafer und Roggen zurückgehen kann. Weniger vorgeschritten aber denke man sich die Differenzierung an den seltenen, nur zufällig in den botanischen Gärten kultivierten *Phleum*-Arten, welche durch daneben angebauten Getreide direkt angesteckt worden sind. Der Pilz hat hier keine Gelegenheit gehabt, sich Generation nach Generation zu einer Form mit specifischen Eigenschaften herauszubilden und zu fixieren."

BINUCLEATE CELLS IN CERTAIN HYMENOMYCETES is the title of an important article in the January No. of the Botanical Gazette (33:1-25, pl. 1, January, 1902), by Robert A. Harper, which from its length can not be here properly summarized. Two sentences however may be quoted. "It must not be assumed without further evidence that the Rusts are primitive Basidiomycetes." . . "The binucleate condition of the hyphal cells suggests very strongly that Rusts and Basidiomycetes must have arisen from some ancestral type characterized, at least in some stage of its development, by the possession of binucleate instead of uninucleated or multinucleated vegetative cells."

A VERY INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT preliminary report of work done during the last two years by John L. Sheldon, at the University of Nebraska, in co-operation with the U. S. Dept. of Agr., on the Rusts of Asparagus and Carnation—and incidentally on *Darluca*—is given in Science, N. S. 16:235-7. 8 Aug. 1902. The account pertains to inoculation experiments. The period of incubation in the greenhouse varied from 18 to 8 days. "When the mean daily temperature in the greenhouse was 69° and the average hours of sunshine were five, it required fourteen days for the sori to appear after an inoculation was made; and when the temperature increased to 76° and the number of hours of sunshine increased to 6.3, only eight days were required; the period of incubation being in each case inversely as the temperature and the hours of sunshine." Only vigorous

plants were found to be readily susceptible to inoculation. Mr. Sheldon also demonstrated that the Carnation Rust is local instead of being distributed throughout the plant, and that certain varieties are practically immune. It is interesting also to note that observations have led to the opinion that *Darluka filum* Cast. is not parasitic on the Rust, its saprophytic tendencies having been demonstrated by growing it on various culture media. "There are strong indications that it may be parasitic on *Asparagus*."

EUROPEAN FUNGUS FLORA, AGARICACEAE, George Massee, F. L. S., is the title of a recent important book of 274 pp., published by Duckworth & Co., London. For each of the five primary divisions of the group (based on the color of the spores as seen in mass), a concise synoptical key to the genera is given, followed by descriptions of 2750 European species (of which 1553 are British). "The idea of this work is to give the essential characters of each species as presented by pileus, gills, stem and spores respectively." No figures are given. The author thinks that "a lengthy and laboured description suggests lack of power to grip essentials on the part of the compiler, and does not as a rule facilitate the recognition of the species intended." An illustration or two will show the character of this treatise. For example, p. 7, under the genus *Lepiota* is given this description:—

"PROCERA, Scop. P. soon expanded, umbonate, with brownish scales, 10–25 cm.; g. free, crowded; s. 12–20 cm., base thickened, brownish, transversely cracked, ring free; sp. 12–15 x 8–9. Edible."

On p. 205, under the genus *Agaricus* occurs the following paragraph:—

CAMPESTRIS, L. 6–12 cm. convex then plane, floccosely silky or fibrillose, whitish, flesh reddish-brown when cut; g. close to stem, subluquescent, fleshy then umber; s. stuffed, even, white, ring median, torn; sp. 7–8x5–6. Edible.

Var. *alba*, Berk. P. rather silky white; s. short.

Var. *hortensis*, Cke. P. fibrillose or squamulose, brownish. The variety commonly cultivated in England. [Eleven other vars. given under this species.]

A NEW MUSHROOM FOR THE MARKET is reported by H. Webster in *Rhodora*, 4:199, October, 1902. The plant referred to is *Lepiota naucina* — and this with several species as *Agaricus campestris*, *Coprinus atramentarius*, *Coprinus comatus*, *Tricholoma personatum*, have found a ready sale in the Boston market.

PROF. DR. P. MAGNUS gives in the *Berichte der Deutschen Botanischen Gesellschaft* (20:291–296, 1 pl. 1902) an account of a species of a root-inhabiting, gall-producing *Urophlyctis* which is the cause of a destructive disease of *Medicago sativa*, or Lucerne. He refers to his previous assertion, dass die Gattung *Urophlyctis* Schroet. eine gute Gattung ist und scharf von den Gattungen *Physoderma* und *Cladochytrium* zu trennen ist. He also

shows that the species in question is different from *Urophlyctis coproides* (Trab.) P. Magn., on *Beta vulgaris*, and *Urophylctis pulposa* (Wall.) Schroet., on *Chenopodium* and *Atriplex*; the name proposed is *Urophlyctis alfalfae* (v. Lagerheim olim) P. Magnus. The galls are rounded protuberances; when sectioned large brown irregular figures may be seen; these correspond to cavities filled with the resting spores.

THE BITTER ROT OF APPLES is the title of Bulletin No. 77 (Ill. Agr. Exp. Sta.), July 1902, by Thomas J. Burrill and Joseph C. Blair. The authors say it is essentially a hot weather disease. The second spore-forms were not found in exposed apples but the fungus ordinarily retains its vitality in a dormant state in the winter, and in May or later, continues its growth. It was also found that spores from the *cankers* on the limbs could be used successfully in inoculation experiments. This seems to be the first verified case to show that there is a connection between *cankered* places on the limbs and the disease on the fruit. [To the reviewer it would seem desirable that the scientific names of the fungi or forms discussed in a Bulletin should be given in parentheses or as foot notes.]

HERMANN VON SCHRENK AND PERLEY SPAULDING give a brief preliminary account (Science, N. S. 16:669-670, Oct. 31, 1902) of observations and experiments showing "a causal relation between apple cankers found in numerous orchards and the bitter rot disease, and that it is very probable that this fungus is capable of living both in the bark and in the fruit of the apple." In cultures made from the cankers *Gloeosporium fructigenum* appeared; the spores inoculated into living apple branches gave rise to apple cankers with pycnidia and spores of *Gloeosporium fructigenum*, and these spores inoculated into apple produced the bitter rot disease. To the reviewer this would seem a confirmation of results obtained by Burrill & Blair.

HOWARD J. BANKER GIVES A historical Review of the proposed genera of the Hydnaceae, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, 29: 436-448, July 1902; he proposes *Tylodon* based on *T. friesii* (*Radulum pendulum* Fr. El. Fung. 149) and *Etheiroduon* based on *E. fimbriatum* (*Odontia fimbriata* Fr) as generic names to replace respectively *Radulum* and *Odontia*. In the summary 71 generic names are enumerated; of these 32 are free to be used.

AN EXTENDED ARTICLE ON THE TOXIC PROPERTIES of some copper compounds, by Judson F. Clark, is published in the Jan. No. of the Botanical Gazette (33: 26-48 1902). Several hundred cultures with fifteen species of Fungi were made and fully described. He says that all experiments go to show that the Bordeaux Mixture is effective from the day it is applied. As to its toxicology: "The solution of that part of the Cu (OH)_2 of

Bordeaux Mixture which under orchard conditions is of fungicidal value, is chiefly accomplished by the solvent action of the fungous spores themselves, for they have power to dissolve sufficient copper to kill themselves."

IN THE BOTANISKA NOTISER for 1902 (pp. 113-128 & 161-179) Tycho Vestergren gives a "Verzeichniss nebst Diagnosen und Kritischen Bemerkungen zu meinem Exsiccatenwerke, *Micromycetes rariores selecti*," Fasc. 11-17. A dozen new species are described.

THE ARTICLE BY DAVID GRIFFITHS, concerning some West American Fungi, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, 29: 290-301, May 1902, deals with seventeen parasitic fungi belonging to the genera *Tilletia*, *Ustilago*, *Sorosporium*, *Gymnoconia*, *Puccinia*, *Aecidium*, and *Claviceps* (?); twelve of the species are described and named as new to science.

IN SCIENCE, (N. S. 16: 434-5) SEPT. 12, 1902, P. J. O'Gara gives some Notes on Canker and Black-Rot,, the former on *Rhus glabra* caused by *Sphaeropsis rhoina* (Schw.) Starb. In-completed experiments are reported to determine whether *Sphaeropsis rhoina* of the Sumac and *Sphaeropsis* of the apple may not be the same. The facts already established "go to show that *Sphaeropsis rhoina* will cause black-rot in the fruit of the apple and will also produce the typical 'canker' on the branches and limbs just as readily as *Sphaeropsis malorum*. Although the evidence is not complete it is probable that the two species are identical."

AN ABSTRACT OF A PAPER by Dr. V. C. Vaughan on the Nature of the specific Bacterial Toxins is given in Science, N. S. 16: 312-5, Aug. 22, 1902.

A LIST OF BAR HARBOR (MT. DESERT) FUNGI, about 255 in number is given by V. S. White, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, 29:550-563, Sept. 1902. Most of the interesting list are the higher fungi — eight of which are new species, six by Peck and two by Banker. The starred species, 120 in number, are not found in Ricker's List of Maine Fungi (April 1902).

THE PREVENTION OF MOLDS ON CIGARS, by Rodney H. True, is a short article in Science, N. S. 16: 115-6, July 18, 1902, in which it is shown that this affection pertains only to cigars whose wrapper-leaf has been treated with tragacanth paste, and is preventable by making the latter with a saturated solution of boracic acid instead of water.

INVESTIGATIONS ON A BACTERIAL SOFT-ROT of certain Cruciferous Plants and *Amorphophallus simlense* by H. A. Harding and F. C. Stewart are reported in Science, N. S. 16: 314-5, Aug. 22, 1902.

NEOCOSMOSPORA VASINFECTA VAR. TRACHEIPHILA ERW. SM., the cause of the Wilt Disease of the Cowpea, its characters, distribution, extent of loss, preventive measures, and experiments, are fully discussed by W. A. Orton, in U. S. Dept. Agr. Bureau Pl. Industry, Bull. 17:7-22, pl. 1-4, 22 April, 1902.

EDGAR W. OLIVE HAS PUBLISHED in the Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 30:415-513, pl. 5-8, August, 1902, a monograph of the Acrasieae — a small group of saprophytic organisms which have been associated with the Myxomycetes. There are seven genera and twenty species, twelve of which occur in the United States.

THE STUDIES IN NORTH AMERICAN DISCOMYCETES by Elias J. Durand are continued with valuable results; the first paper was on the genus *Holwaya* (Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, 28:349-355, June, 1901), the second on some new or noteworthy species from central and western New York (L. c. 29:458-165, July, 1902). Three new species are described in the last paper.

A LIST OF FOURTEEN OF THE MORE IMPORTANT MOULDS injurious to foods is given by Mary Dresbach in the June number of the Ohio Naturalist (2:288-9), 1902. The orders represented are Bacterales, Mucorales, Saccharomycetales, Aspergillales and Moniliales.

THE 22ND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW JERSEY EXPERIMENT STATION for 1901 (issued in 1902) contains an extended account of the work by the botanist, B. D. Halsted. The mycological topics briefly touched on are the *Asparagus Rust*, Experiments with Pear Blight, Ergot upon Grass, Notes on Corn Smut, the Blight of Cumumbers, the Mildew of the Grape, Tulip Mould, and Fungi as related to weather.

IN THE NOTE ON *BOLETUS BETULA* (182, Lloyd's Myc. Notes, 10:97, September, 1902) H. C. Beardslee says that three species of shaggy-striped Boleti have been described by American Mycologists — *B. betula* by Schweinitz, *B. russelli* by Frost, but these seem to be one and the same thing; and he adds that Mr. Lloyd regards *B. morgani* as a state of *B. betula* — hence this would reduce these three species to one and unite them "under the oldest and best name," viz., *B. betula*.

MR. C. G. LLOYD HAS DISTRIBUTED MYCOLOGICAL NOTES No. 10, dated September, 1902. The notes are: 182 — *Boletus betula* (by H. C. Beardslee); 183 — *Hypocrea alutacea*; 184 — Looking backwards; 185 — An inexcusable blunder; 186 — Acknowledgement of specimens received since last report; 187 — How little we know; 188 — More about Geasters; 189 — *Gyrographmium delilei*; and 190 — Gathering Puff-balls. Figures are given of *Boletus betula* and *Hypocrea altacea*.

TORRENDIA, A NEW GENUS OF HYMENOGASTRACEAE, and twelve new species of the higher fungi are described by I. Bresadola (*Mycetes Lusitanici Novi*), Atti I. R. Acad. Agiati, II, 8:129-133. 1 pl. 1902.

A BULLETIN OF 43 pages, 3 plates, author Margaret C. Ferguson, containing a preliminary Study of the Germinatoin of Agarious compestris and other Basidiomycetous Fungi, was issued June 14, 1902, by the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Dept. Agr. Besides the record and explanation of the tests, there is given also a Historical Review of the literature, 1842 to 1901, (6 pages) and a Bibliography (2 pages).

HERMANN VON SCHRENK IS THE AUTHOR of Bulletin No. 14, Bureau of Plant Industry, issued March 25, 1902, entitled the Decay of Timber and Methods of preventing it. It contains 96 pages, 18 plates and numerous text figures. The scope of the Report is as follows: (1) Structure of Timber and its mechanical and chemical nature; (2) Factors which cause decay of wood; (3) Timber preservation; (4) Account of an experiment to test the value of preservative processes; (5) Report of an inspection trip to Europe for the purpose of investigating the results of timber impregnation; (6) Conclusions and recommendations.

THE OFFICE OF THE PATHOLOGIST AND PHYSIOLOGIST, Bureau of Plant Industry, offers to the State Agricultural Experiment Stations and other interested workers such specimens of fungi as they may select from a list which has been prepared by Flora W. Patterson, Mycologist, and sent out February 3, 1902 (Bulletin No. 8). The general arrangement and the nomenclature correspond mainly with Saccardo's *Sylloge Fungorum*. The list contains 543 species, often several hosts being given.

GENERIC NOMENCLATURE IS DISCUSSED BY C. L. SHEAR in the March number of the Botanical Gazette (33:220-9, 1902), the remarks relating especially to Fungi. His apology if any were needed is as follows: "but there is no student of plant life in any of its multitudinous phases but must have occasion at some time to use plant names, and hence should be interested to some degree, at least, in any sincere effort to secure stability and uniformity in nomenclature." Mr. Shear points out the fatal difficulties of the "species majority method," and the "residue method." The type method is urged as desirable and practicable.

PROFESSOR UNDERWOOD GIVES A GENERAL ACCOUNT of the Bracket Fungi in the June No. of *Torreya* (2:87-90, 1902), mentioning about two dozen species and incidentally remarking that a certain species "has passed as *Polyporus lucidus*, which is a wholly different species," and that *P. leucophaeus* "has masqueraded in this country under an incorrect name as *P. applanatus*."

ABIGAIL A. O'BRIEN CONFIRMS Dr. Duggar's assertion that in case of some fungi the mycelium may be as resistant to moist heat as are the spores, by a series of experiments with *Aspergillus flavus*, *Botrytis vulgaris*, *Rhizopus nigricans*, *Sterigmatocystis nigra* and *Penicillium*, reported in the Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club (29:170-2), March 1902) under the title: Notes on the Comparative Resistance to High Temperature of the Spores and Mycelium of Certain Fungi.

ELSIE M. KUPFER REPORTS A CRITICAL STUDY of *Urnula* and *Geopyxis* in the Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, 29:137-144. 1 pl. March 1902. The conclusion of the whole matter is: *Urnula craterium* Fr. represents a distinct genus from *Geopyxis*; *Urnula terrestris* (Niessl) Sacc. is not allied to *U. craterium* and is to be called *Podophacidium xanthomelan*; *Urnula geaster* Peck forms a new genus, *CHORIOACTIS*, and is designated as *C. geaster* (Peck) Kupfer.

THE APOTHECIA REPRESENTING THE ASCIGEROUS stage of *Sclerotinia fructigena* (Pers.) Schroet. (of which *Monilia fructigena* Pers. is the conidial form) were unknown till discovered on April 10th this year by J. B. S. Norton, who has given a note in Science (N. S. 16:34 4 July 1902) relative to the same, and an extended account of the observations and cultures with illustrations in Trans. Acad. Sci. St. Louis, 12:91-7. 4 pl. 25 Aug. 1902.

THE KEYS TO THE NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES of various genera of Fungi, on the dichotomal plan, which F. S. Earle is publishing in *TORREYA* (1902) are to be highly commended to beginners in the study of those groups. The following have been issued: *Lactarius*, *Hypholoma*, *Coprinus*, *Bolbitius*, *Gomphidium*, *Nyctalis*, *Limacium*, *Hygrophorus*, *Russula*.

THE OCCURRENCE OF THE LARGER FORM of *Boletus felleus* on stumps, at Alstead, N. H. is noted by H. Webster, *Rhodora*, 4:187-8, Sept. 1902.

F. S. EARLE GIVES A NOTE in *Torreyia* (2:159-160, Oct. 1902) concerning a "much-named fungus," pointing out that Cooke and Ellis's *Fusicladium fasciculatum* published in *Grevillea* in 1878 (6:88) had been renamed *Scolecotrichum euphorbiae* by Tracy and Earle, *Piricularia euphorbiae* by Atkinson, *Cercosporidium euphorbiae* by Earle, *Scolecotrichum fasciculatum* by Shear; and now it is *Passalora fasciculata* in the judgement of the same. Prof. Earle also transfers his *Cercosporidium helleri* to *Passalora*.

VOLVARIA VOLVACEA FOUND IN EXTRAORDINARY abundance at Lawrence, Massachusetts, in a bed formed by dumping soiled cop, roving waste, bits of rag and paper, and night soil affords Francis H. Silsbee an opportunity of giving an amplified de-

scription of this interesting species, *Rhodora*, 4: 3-5, January 1902. In the same number (pp. 5-7) Hollis Webster also comments on the same and adds some notes as to *Volvaria bombycina*, "as beautiful and striking agaric as the woods produce," and *V. speciosa*, grayish and viscid, said to be edible, reported poisonous by Bresadola.

Dr. L. O. Howard reports in the Yearbook of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for 1901 (pp. 459-470) some experimental work with Fungous Diseases of Grasshoppers, but he says it is "nothing more than a report of progress" and that "the results obtained so far do not justify very sanguine hopes." The fungi more or less successfully used were: a species of *Mucor* (work in South Africa), perhaps also *Empusa grylli*, and *Sporotrichum globuliferum* (S. A. and U. S.).

ALBERT SCHNEIDER REPORTS (*Botanical Gazette*, 34:109-113, July 1902) success in obtaining *Rhizobium mutabile* in artificial culture media, and illustrates the forms seen on a full-page plate. Tubercles were used from young seed-grown plants of *Melilotus alba*. The organism develops slowly, is essentially aerobic, devoid of all active motion, undergoes great change in form and size, apparently does not develop true spores.

CLATHRUS COLUMNATUS, A TROPICAL SPECIES of Phalloid, was found in November last by Mr. F. Silsbee at Lawrence, Massachusetts, as reported by H. Webster in *Rhodora*, 4:134-5, June 1902.

MONOGRAPHIA UREDINEARUM BY P. & H. SYDOW, VOL. I, FASC. I, has just been issued from the Leipzig firm of Fratres Bornträger. The work contemplated by these uredinists, and of which the first Fasciculus is a part, shall "in erster Linie der Systematik dienen, also vor allem das Auffinden und Bestimmen einer Art so viel als möglich erleichtern soll;" accordingly the division into subgenera or sections (*Eupuccinia*, *Heteropuccinia*, etc.) have not been regarded, but all of the species are arranged according to the host plants. The 192 pages issued includes the *Puccinia* on *Compositae*, the genera of hosts arranged in alphabetical order. The descriptions are Latin, the additional notes in German. Many figures drawn by the authors, illustrate the rarer species. They are outline figures, not shaded or colored, and all drawn to the same amplification, namely, about 480. Fast sämtliche Diagnosen sind nach Untersuchung von original-exemplaren entworfen. As to the synonymy, the authors say: Auf die oft so verworrene Synonymik haben wir das grösste Gewicht gelegt und dieselbe so ausführlich wie nur möglich gegeben. It is expected that 3 volumes will complete the work, and all the parts issued in the course of three or four years. The first volume is to contain only the genus *Puccinia*.